JPRS L/10520

14 May 1982

Worldwide Report

TELECOMMUNICATIONS POLICY, RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

(FOUO 11/82)

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 2007/02/09: CIA-RDP82-00850R000500060033-4

JPRS L/10520

14 May 1982

WORLDWIDE REPORT

TELECOMMUNICATIONS POLICY, RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

(FOUO 11/82)

CONTENTS

SATELLITE PRESS TRANSMISSION TO BE TESTED

OW081139 Tokyo ASAHI EVENING NEWS in English 7 Apr 82 p 3

[Text] The first test to transmit newspaper pages via a communication satellite with a digital electric transmission system will be held between April 12 and 23, the Posts and Telecommunications Ministry announced Monday.

The test will be conducted with the cooperation of the Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Public Corporation, the Japan Newspaper Publishers and Editors Association and the National Space Development Agency, using ASAHI SHIMBUN's computerized digital electrical transmission system.

Similar tests using the alalog method were held last February.

Fourteen newspapers, including the ASAHI, the MAINICHI and the YOMIURI, are sending pages between their offices in the tests.

If the tests are successful, they will open a path toward sending large amount of information very rapidly to many destinations.

The experiment is divided into two different tests. The FDM test is to be held between April 12 and 15: a transmitting station will be set up at the ASAHI SHIMBUN's Tokyo head office in Tsukiji to send and receive the newspaper's pages via the satellite "Sakura."

The PSK test will be held between April 19 and 23. A transmitting station will also be set up at ASAHI SHIMBUN. The pages will be modulated and sent to the electric wave research center in Kashima via the satellite to be amplified and again sent back to the transmitting station via the satellite. In this test, the information will also be electrically transmitted to a station set up at the ASAHI SHIMBUN's Osaka office.

CSO: 5500/2221

SATELLITE PRESS TRANSMISSION TEST SUCCESSFUL

OW170200 Tokyo ASAHI EVENING NEWS in English 15 Apr 82 p 3

[Text] The experimental wireless transmission of newspaper pages using the experimental communications satellite, Sakura, was successfully carried out by the Posts and Telecommunications Ministry Tuesday [13 April] at the ASAHI SHIMBUN's head office in Tsukiji, Tokyo. The very clear negative film received is shown in the photograph.

The wireless transmission of the test pattern, which was computer-edited by the ASAHI, was repeated, and the test results were very good. The test started out with an output of 100 watts and output was gradually lowered to 10 watts. There were no errors.

The tests were carried out by the ministry with the cooperation of the Nippon Telegraph and Telephone [NTT] Public Corporation, and others.

A vehicle-mounted relay station of the NTT parked in the ASAHI's parking area was used to send the transmission from the newspaper's page transmission device to Sakura. The signals received back from the satellite were relayed by the station to the ASAHI's receiving device to produce the negative film.

Similar tests were to be carried out Wednesday [14 April] using the pages of 13 newspapers, including the MAINICHI SHIMBUN, YOMIURI SHIMBUN,TOKYO SHIMBUN and NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN.

CSO: 5500/2221

BRIEFS

FRENCH-SWEDISH REMOTE SENSING--The CNES [(French) National Center for Space Studies] and the SSC [Swedish Space Corporation] are putting the finishing touches on a cooperation agreement in the domain of remote spatial sensing. This agreement, which has already been accepted in principle, provides for the putting in place of a joint remote-sensing satellite-image-acquisition center at Kiruna (Sweden) to receive images from the American Landsat D and French SPOT satellites, and for the creation of two new companies to market the data from these satellites. These companies will be capitalized at 21 million Swedish kroner, 10 percent of which will be financed by France. We recall that Swedish industry already participates in the construction of the SPOT satellite, for which MATRA [Mechanics, Aviation and Traction Company] is prime contractor. [Text] [Paris AIR ET COSMOS in French 27 Feb 82 p 39] [COPYRIGHT: A. & C. 1982] 9399

CSO: 5500/2154

GOVERNMENT TRIES TO REFOCUS WORLD RADIO STATION

Paris JEUNE AFRIQUE in French No 1104, 3 Mar 82 p 58

[Article by Abdelaziz Dahmani: "The World Within Voice Range"]

[Text] During the last presidential campaign, Valery Giscard d'Estaing spoke of "the grandeur of France," and Francois Mitterrand of "the good fortune of the French." But very quickly, Francois Mitterrand proved to be more Gaulle-ian than his predecessors in the breadth of his views on the problems of the planet.

And so the French government has decided to make its voice heard virtually everywhere throughout the world by means of radio. It has an instrument available to it for this purpose: R-FI [RADIO-FRANCE INTERNATIONALE]. But the impact of this station is limited owing to technical and financial reasons.

Furthermore, this "Voice of France" is essentially oriented towards French speaking Africa south of the Sahara (Southern Service) and, to a lesser extent towards East Europe (Eastern Service). The Near East, the Persian Gulf, Latin America, Southeast Asia and even the very near Maghreb are somehow being neglected. It is not surprising that these have become the favorite targets of other radio broadcast networks, such as VOA (VOICE OF AMERICA), the British BBC, the DEUTSCHE WELLE and RADIO MOSCOW.

Francois Mitterrand's France now wants to make up for lost time, even at the risk of being labeled expansionist. The "new world information order" indeed provides for reducing the stranglehold of the big powers, their press agencies and their radio broadcast services on information. This new order has as its sponsor UNESCO. One of its staunchest defenders has been Herve Bourges, while he was the spokesman of that organization. This media specialist has a profound knowledge of the problem, having written a book titled "Decoloniser l'information [Decolonizing Information]." Now, since January 1982, Herve Bourges is the head of R-FI. And it is he upon whom it has devolved to submit to the French government an ambitious plan for developing the activities of R-FI over the next 5 years.

R-FI ranks 28th among the world's radio stations according to the HANDBOOK-1982 classification. It broadcasts 125 hours per week versus 719 hours for the BBC, 804 hours for the DEUTSCHE WELLE. Moreover, R-FI programs are broadcast in only

five languages (European), versus 30 for the BBC and 33 for the DEUTSCHE WELLE. Its budget was 70 million francs in 1981, versus 510 million for the VOA, 410 million for the BBC "overseas service," and 700 million for the German network...

The "Bourges Plan" provides for expanding the 20 transmitters located in France, building a relay station in Guyane (for Latin America), a transmitting center on Reunion Island (for Southeast Asia), and increasing the power of the SOMERA [expansion unknown] transmitter on Cyprus (for all Arabic countries).

In 1985, according to the plan, there will be 500 hours of broadcasting: 126 to Black Africa; 126 to East Europe; 147 to Latin America; 66 to Southeast Asia; 14 to the Maghreb; 14 to the Near East, and 7 to Germany.

To Black Africa, beginning in 1983, R-FI will introduce programing in Swahili, Amharic and Hausa. It will broadcast to Angola and Mozambique. Broadcasts to the Maghreb and to the Middle East will be in French and Arabic. But its main effort will be directed toward Central America and South America, a zone that has become of the highest priority to French interests.

To counterbalance this offensive, R-FI will provide more ccoperation to the various national radio broadcast networks, no longer requiring them to broadcast certain programs as is presently being done. To enjoy greater independence, R-FI will also create its own written press agency. It will pool its own information with telex and press releases by the Quai d'Orsay (French Ministry of Foreign Affairs) and the dispatches of the NAP [NOUVELLE AGENCE DE PRESSE]. The clients of this service will be essentially the African and Maghrebian newspapers.

In return, this agency will furnish information to the French press, especially the regional press, on the developing countries. "His greatest quality consists of pairing his sensitiveness together with the hopes of the Third World and his love for his own country, his openness to others with being true to himself," said Amadou-Mahtar M'Bow, director general of UNESCO, of Herve Bourges upon the latter's departure from Place Fontenoy for the R-FI. And those who have long known him have added: "He will not betray that quality... ."

9399
CSO: 5500/2154

SATELLITE IMAGE DISTRIBUTION COMPANY TO HAVE 13 STOCKHOLDERS

Paris AIR ET COSMOS in French 27 Mar 82 p 39

[Article by Pierre Langereux: "Impending Creation of SPOT IMAGE Which Will Distribute SPOT Images"]

[Text] The interministerial meeting of 24 March authorized the CNES [National Center for Space Studies] and the IGN [National Geographic Institute] to participate financially in the capitalization of the future "SPOT Image" company which will market the data from the French remote-sensing SPOT [Earth Observation Probe System] satellites. A decree will be published shortly confirming this decision, which will then enable the creation of the company. SPOT Image will thus probably be formed between mid-April and mid-May 1982.

Initially, SPOT Image will have 13 stockholders, four of whom will be public entities (CNES, IGN, IFP [French Petroleum Institute], BRGM [Bureau of Geological and Mining Exploration]), four banks (Credit Lyonnais, BNP [National Bank of Paris], Paribas and Societe Generale), two industrial aerospace enterprises (MATRA [Mechanics, Aviation and Traction Company] and SEP [European Propellant Company], and one IRDI [Regional Institute for Industrial Development]--the IRDI-Midi-Pyrenees [IRDI-Southern France-Pyrenees]. In addition to these French stockholders, there will also be two foreign stockholders: The Swedish space agency (Swedish Space Corporation) and a Belgian entity that has yet to be named. Share ownership will be as follows: CNES 34 percent; IGN, IFP and BRGM each 10 percent; and the SPOT prime contractors MATRA and SEP each 7.5 percent. The Swedish Space Corporation will own 6 percent, and the Belgian entity 4 percent. The banks and the IRDI-Midi-Pyrenees will each own 1.2 percent. This leaves 5 percent still to be assigned (probably to an agricultural public establishment) but temporarily held by the CNES. The capital will be 25 million francs.

The SPOT Image company will be headed by Mr Gerard Brachet of the CNES as president; its general manager will be Mr Andre Fontanel of the IFP. SPOT Image will have its head office at Toulouse and begin operations this year with a staff of 7 persons that is expected to grow to some 50 persons by 1984. Its staff will consist mainly of technicians and marketing cadres. By 1982, a subsidiary will be established in the United States, where a substantial part of the market for SPOT images is located.

SPOT Image will operate the French SPOT satellites equipped with high-resolution, stereoscopic, visible- and near-infrared-spectrum cameras. The first such satellite, SPOT 1, is scheduled to be launched in early July 1984. The second, SPOT 2, identical to the first, could be launched by June or July 1985 should it be necessary; otherwise, it will not be launched until sometime during the second half of 1986. Both satellites will be put into low orbit at an altitude of 800 km (heliosynchronous) by Ariane rockets. Four satellites will be needed to provide service for at least 10 years. The actualization of the satellites that are to follow SPOT 3 and SPOT 4 will be the object of a proposal to be submitted by the company to its stockholders and oversight authorities in 1983.

The company will be responsible for marketing the SPOT [real-time or delayed-transmission] data received by the two central stations of the network, installed at Toulouse (France) and Kiruna (Sweden). The French station will receive an average of 5 orbits per day; the Swedish one, in Lapland, will receive up to 10 orbits per day. SPOT Image will also market the data received (directly) by the foreign stations equipped to pick up SPOT signals. SPOT stations are already being planned for Ouagadougou (Africa) and Bangladesh, in addition to Sweden. Negotiations are also under way with Australia, Canada and Brazil to equip these countries with SPOT stations, and a feasibility study has been made by the CNES on the installation of such a station in Kenya. Other interested countries include Japan, Argentina, India... .

The SPOT satellite data will be marketed by SPOT Image at a price of around 250 francs per raw image for the data received by foreign stations, and at 5,000 francs per processed and guaranteed (free of cloudage) image for those received by the central stations. In the latter case, the user will be assured a fully exploitable image (filed, preprocessed and recorded on magnetic tape to facilitate specific subsequent utilization).

9399
CSO: 5500/2193

FRANCE

BRIEFS

NEW GAMMA IMAGERY SATELLITE--The CNES [National Center for Space Studies] has undertaken the actualization of a French scientific satellite to be orbited by the end of 1985 (October or December) with the first demonstration flight of the new European launcher Ariane 4 at Kourou (see AIR ET COSMOS No 893). This gamma imagery satellite, baptized Sigma, will be injected into a very elliptic orbit having a 3,000 km perigee and a 200,000 km apogee. The satellite, which will weigh around 1.5 tons, will be equipped essentially with a telescope and gamma ray detectors weighing around 500 kg. Sigma's mission will be to detect and localize, with a precision of a few minutes of arc, the sources of gamma rays in outer space. The Sigma draft-project phase is to be concluded in June 1982. We recall that the future Ariane 4 rocket, the building of which has just been decided by the member countries of the ESA [European Space Agency], will be capable of putting 4.3 tons into geostationary transfer orbit (200-36,000 km). [Text] [Paris AIR ET COSMOS in French 27 Feb 82 p 38] [COPYRIGHT: A. & C. 1982] 9399

CSO: 5500/2154

UNITED KINGDOM

SATELLITE TV PLANS ANNOUNCED

PM211441 London THE TIMES in English 21 Apr 82 p 4

[Unattributed report of 20 April UK House of Commons Session: "Satellite Channels by 1986"]

[Excerpt] The BBC will operate the first two direct broadcasting by satellite channels likely to be available by 1986 but three further channels should be made effective and when there was the demand, Mr William Whitelaw, the home secretary, said in opening a debate on satellite and cable broadcasting.

The government believed it vital, he went on, that industry should be in a position to reap the benefits of new technology on which the future economic health of the country depended in part. For that reason there was need to press ahead with proposals as quickly as possible so as not to miss the opportunity.

It would be possible with the right equipment to receive foreign services, and there was concern throughout Europe on the effect this might have on the arrangements of individual countries. Discussions were in progress within the Council of Europe and the government was represented on a working group examining the scope for international agreement on programme standards and advertising.

Programming costs could be between 10m pounds a year for a channel reliant on existing material to 100m pounds for one comparable in content to BBC1 or ITV. The BBC believed its subscription service could be entirely self-financing within about four years after which it would make a profit which would eventually benefit the licence fee payer. Cash might have to be borrowed to cover startup costs.

Various services such as teleshopping and telebanking became possible once the cable was there.

No one had yet suggested that it would be possible to reach anything like the 99 per cent of the population who could now receive television. He believed they had a duty to the majority of people in the country who could

continue to rely on BBC and IBA services for the foreseeable future. They were entitled to expect that the range and quality of those services should not be diminished by cable services syphoning off the best sport, best films and best entertainment.

With the BBC's satellite subscription service he was confident the general interests of the licence fee payer would remain paramount. With cable, there were as yet no natural safeguards and no natural mechanisms of accountability, and the government would need to consider in the light of the Hunt inquiry's report what safeguards and mechanisms of supervision and accountability there should be.

CSO: 5500/2221 END